

SOME SHORT 9508 a. 11.
HISTORICAL
ANECDOTES,
Given WITH *Hogans*
REMARKS,
RELATIVE TO
IRELAND.

By GEORGE STACPOOLE, Esq;

IN FOUR PARTS.

PART I.

C O R K E:

Printed by EUGENE SWINEY, 1762.

THE HISTORY OF

THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

AND THE

WEST INDIES

By George S. Smith, Esq.

In Four Parts.

PART I.

C. O. R. E.

Printed by S. W. Green, 1762.

T O
JOHN STACPOOLE, Esq;
Of CRAGBRIEN,

I N T H E
County of C L A R E.

Honoured Sir,

I AM sensible I ought to have delayed giving you this Testimony of my Duty, untill I could offer you Something worthy your Protection. Many considerable Improvements in Life have first taken their Rise from Accident, or very small Beginnings; so this Treatise, however trivial, may give some Hint which may be improved for the Benefit of Ireland.

DEDICATION.

With that View, it was first my Design to have it published anonymous ; 'till considering, that Pamphlets in that Way, are as numerous as they are generally disregarded ; I now presume to give it the Sanction of your Name.

A very principal Evil in Ireland is the Rigour of most Landlords, to whom can I with more Propriety address this Tract, than to the best Landlord in the Kingdom.

If ever it be my good Fortune to gain a small Portion of my Country's Esteem ; if Posterity in speaking of you, can remember I have existed, it will be entirely due to the ardent Desire I always had, That I may in Time merit the Honour of being,

SIR,

Your most dutiful Nephew,

G. STACPOOLE.

SOME SHORT
HISTORICAL ANECDOTES &c.

IT would afford me a most sensible Pleasure, if the following little Anecdotes, relative to *Ireland*, would give any Gentleman of Abilities a Hint to furnish us with a general History of that Kingdom.

A COUNTRY well situated by Nature, a Soil fertile, and large Ports open for Traffick, particularly the *West-India* Trade; even Ships from *England* obliged to make *Cape-Clear* before they can proceed on their Voyages to the *West-Indies*; with which Quarter, we are, by a Concatenation of happy Successes, more particularly connected.

Cape-Clear is the Southermost Point of *Ireland*, so called, as I am informed, because

because Ships bound to the *East* or *West-Indies*, there clear the Land.

MANY Restrictions in our Trade, in the Article of Sugar, a total Prohibition, have hitherto rendered this Proximity of Situation, of little Use; but we may now hope for that Liberty of Trade, which every Province in *Holland*, every Canton in *Switzerland*, and every State in Europe enjoys, where it does not interfere with the Interest of the Community; I don't mean for the Emolument of a few to damp the Trade of a whole Nation.

THERE is now a Sovereign on the Throne, who reigns in the Hearts and Affections of all his People, and shewed an early and anxious Regard for this Kingdom, and the Protection of its Trade.

Ireland, governed by little Kings, or petty Tyrants, 'till the Seventeenth Year of King *Henry* the II. *Mac Murrough*, Lord of *Leinster*, meeting some particular Oppressions, moved
King

King *Henry* to invade *Ireland*, and promised powerfully to assist him. King *Henry*, engaged at that Time in a War with *France*, could not spare Money nor Men for the Undertaking, but published a Licence for any of his Subjects who would go Adventurers at their own Cost: Thus encouraged, a party of about 400 sailed for *Ireland*, *Fitz-Gerald*, and *Fitz-Stephen*, the two Principal among them. The Earl *Strongbow*, soon followed them with 1200 Men more. Those Parties having made good their Quarters, it induced the King to come over the next Year in Person, who only came with his own Attendants, not expecting any Opposition, nor did he meet any, for all the *Irish* Chiefs came and submitted to him, and acknowledged him their Sovereign Lord. The King was so pleased with the Acquisition of this Kingdom, that he immediately ordered the Title of Lord of *Ireland*, should be

be placed in his Royal Stile, before that of Duke of *Normandy* and *Acquitaine*.

THE *English* taking Advantage of his Absence, began to foment some Divisions, which occasioned his Stay in *Ireland* to be very short; nor had he Time to build a Castle, or establish a Garrison in any Part of the Kingdom.

ON the King's Departure the *Irish* Lords resumed their former Prerogatives.

KING *Henry* being returned into *England*, gave the Lordship of *Ireland* unto his youngest Son *John*.

IT was in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of this King, that they first began to build Castles upon the Borders of the *English* Colonies.

THAT Awe and Veneration which Majesty always inspires, effected the so speedy Establishment of the *English*; for, to the Presence of King *Henry* and King *John*, (and to the Desire most of the *Irish* had for being united to *England*,) was to be attributed, that their Territories

Territories were now very much enlarged, and the *English* had Footing in every Province ; it was not to any great Action that either of those two Kings performed.

THUS was the *English* Interest first established in *Ireland*; the unnatural Rebellion of King *Henry* II's four Sons, in a great Measure afterwards diverted that Monarch's Mind from the Affairs of *Ireland*. His Son *John* to whom he gave the Lordship of *Ireland*, being very deep in the Treason, King *Henry* became quite unattentive to his Design of settling him in the absolute Dominion of that Kingdom.

Richard I. by his Captivity in *Austria*, and engaged in a War on the Frontiers of *Normandy*, was prevented from accomplishing any Thing in *Ireland*.

KING *John*, his Brother and Successor, never settled in the Throne of *England*, by Reason of the Disaffection of his People, and the perpetual Disturb-

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ances his rebellious Barons occasioned, was never at Peace or Leisure to augment the *English* Interest in *Ireland*.

IN like Manner was King *Henry III.* diverted from any Attention to this Kingdom.

KING *Edward I.* after instituting the publick Form of Justice in *England*, turned all his Thoughts on the Reduction of *Wales*, and the Recovery of the Dutchy of *Aquitaine*.

Piers Gaveston being sent over Lord Lieutenant, by King *Edward II.* was extending the *English* Limits in *Ireland*, when he was recalled by the King who could not live happy without him.

A War with *Scotland*, and a long and spirited War with *France*, were the Objects of the Wise and Gallant King *Edward III.* while he was at the Siege of *Calais*, a Supply of Men went over to his Assistance under the Command of Lord *Kildare*.

AFTER King *Richard II.* had in some Measure, appeased the popular Commotions

Commutations that disturbed his Reign, and was beginning to consider this Kingdom, the Duke of *Lancaster's* Return, and the total Defection of his Subjects, prevented him from putting any Purpose in Execution.

MANY domestick Conspiracies, obliged *Henry IV.* to pass his short Reign without bestowing a Thought on *Ireland*.

KING *Henry V.* engaged in a glorious War with *France*, had neither Leisure nor Opportunity to attend to the Affairs of *Ireland*. This great King had a Supply of 1500 *Irish*.

THE Civil Wars, kindled between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, took off the Thoughts of King *Henry VI.* from the Affairs of *Ireland*. Thus hitherto was impeded the Increase of the *English* Interest in *Ireland*, and the consequential Improvement of that Kingdom.

IT could not be supposed, that King *Edward IV.* could attend to the Im-

provement of *Ireland*, when he found *England* so depopulated and impoverished by the Dissentions between the late named two great Families.

What Rage so violent as civil Fury? Surely *Ireland* could not expect any Emolument from *Richard* III. who had usurped the Crown of *England*.

KING *Henry* VII. who so happily united the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, studied to improve the Revenue of *Ireland*.

KING *Henry* VIII. was so taken up with ecclesiastical Affairs, that he had not Time much to attend to the State of *Ireland*.

KING *Edward* VI. died in his Youth, with every promising Appearance.

BEFORE I conclude those little Annotations, I shall mention a particular Circumstance of Queen *Mary's* Reign.

QUEEN *Elizabeth*, who suppressed a Rebellion in the North, gave great Aids to the *French*, and States of the

Low

Low Countries, maintained a long and honourable naval War with *Spain*, sent over to *Ireland* great Supplies of Men and Money, to quell Mutinies formed in the Kingdom, and to render abortive the Attempts of her Enemies.

THOUGH King *Henry II.* held a Parliament in *Ireland*, it was King *John* who first established the *English* Laws and Customs, and placed Sheriffs and other Officers to govern the People.

KING *Henry III.* granted the same Liberties to his Subjects of *Ireland*, which had been used by them in *England*.

HAD *Ireland* now free Liberty of Trade, it would, in Time, come to be better planted and improved, would be enabled to support a greater Number of Forces on its Establishment, and return a much greater Revenue. Trade thus encouraged, is the only Circumstance that could any Way compensate for *Ireland's* distant Situation from the Royal Presence, and that so many Gentlemen
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of Property live Absentees from that Kingdom.

THERE was an Ordinance made in *England*, in the Reign of *Richard II.* against such as were absent from their Lands in *Ireland*; it gave two third Parts of the Profits thereof, unto the King, until they returned or placed a sufficient Number of Men to defend the same.

I DON'T presume to intimate how far expedient it would be to adopt such a Measure at this Time; however great a Burthen I deem it to my Country, to make such large annual Remittances to Persons from whom it never received any Emolument; nor will I take it upon me to say, how reasonable it would be, that those Gentlemen who live mostly out of *Ireland*, should, in Time of War, contribute to the additional Expenses Government must necessarily incur for the Protection of the Kingdom where their Property is at Stake. Supposing a Deduction of only Five per Cent on all Money remitted out of *Ireland*,

land, it would amount to a considerable Sum, which in War Time, would yield some Assistance to his Majesty's Arms, and in Time of Peace may be appropriated to Purposes of national Improvement. Excluded from this Tax, would be Mr. *Dutton*, who, as I am informed, leaves the greatest Part of his Estate in *Ireland*, for the Improvement and Augmentation of it; and so adds to his Income, without diminishing the Specie of the Kingdom.

KING *Richard II.* sent over Sir *Nicholas Dagworth*, to encourage his Subjects to manure and defend their Lands in *Ireland*. Other good Designs of this King were defeated by his Deposition from the Crown of *England*.

KING *Henry IV.* appointed his second Son Lord *Thomas of Lancaster*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. Their general Joy at having a Vice-Roy of the Royal Family, made an entire Unanimity in the Parliament held at that Time. The good Laws that might have

have been effected by this happy disposition, had cold Water thrown on them, by the sudden Departure of the Lord *Thomas*, who went back to *England* to assist the King his Father, in the Troubles raised against him.

IN the Reign of *Henry VI. Richard*, Duke of *York*, who was also a Prince of the Blood, came over Lord Lieutenant to *Ireland*; he resided in the Government of that Kingdom near ten Years, and was so popular and agreeable to the Parliament held at that Time, that in all Probability, he would have passed many Laws conducing to the Dignity of the Crown, and the general Benefit of the Kingdom, but he turned all his Thoughts on the making a particular Party, to assist him in his Designs on the Crown of *England*.

KING *Henry VII.* sent over Sir *Edward Poyning's* to be Lord Lieutenant; 'twas then that act was passed, called, *Poyning's Act* to establish in *Ireland*, all Statutes and Laws which before

fore that Time were passed in *England*. And also another Law was made at this Time, that no Act should be propounded in any Parliament of *Ireland*, but such as should be first transmitted to *England*, and approved by the King and Council there, as good and expedient for the Land, and so to be returned back again to *Ireland*, under the great Seal of *England*. He caused a particular Act to pass, that the Peers of *Ireland* should use the same Parliament Robes as in *England*. He also passed Laws for the Increase of the King's Revenue, and the Preservation of the publick Peace. He first established that Tax in *Ireland*, called Crown Rent out of Land. He made willful Murder high Treason.

LORD *Leonard Gray* came over Lord Lieutenant in the Twenty Eighth Year of King *Henry VIII.* and held a Parliament, where many useful Laws passed.

IN the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* also passed that memorable Act, which

gave to the King of *England*, the Stile and Title of King of *Ireland*; before that Time they were stiled but Lords of *Ireland*, tho' in Right, and in Fact, had all Royal and Imperial Jurisdiction and Power in *Ireland*, as they had in *England*.

Thomas, Earl of *Suffex* in the Beginning of the Reign of *Philip* and *Mary*, came over Governor to *Ireland*, and put on a better Footing the civil Government of that Kingdom.

SIR Henry Sidney, who came over Lord Lieutenant in the Reign of the memorable Queen *Elizabeth*, caused many Laws to be made, tending greatly to the Improvement of *Ireland*, particularly the Establishment of a Free-School in every Diocese, the raising of the Crown Revenue, by reforming many Abuses of the Exchequer.

In my Opinion, *Ireland* owes a great deal to *Sir Henry Sidney*, who was the first Promoter of Free-Schools in *Ireland*: There are at present, if I am
rightly

rightly informed, Forty-one Charter-Schools in *Ireland*, which keep One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-nine Children, the Boys are brought up to Husbandry, and qualified for Trades, and the Girls to spinning and knitting. There are, I hear, nine new Charter-Schools shortly to be established, and four Provincial Nurseries for that Purpose.

I LOOK upon it as the highest and most meritorious Policy in any Kingdom, to infuse early into its Inhabitants, a Spirit for Trade and Industry, too well known for me to mention the many Advantages that have accrued to *Ireland*, since the Formation of the *Dublin Society*; while the Gentlemen of the County of *Clare*, are setting a spirited and laudable Example, to make the Linen Manufacture general in *Ireland*, which, 'till lately, was confined to the Northern Counties.

THE present State of the Linen Manufacture, which may justly be called

the Staple of *Ireland*, has been lately very well described by Mr. *Robert Stephenson*. I have the pleasing Expectation, that in a little Time, the Linen Trade will employ every idle Hand in *Ireland*, as most Counties are now adopting the Method of giving Præmiums, which Encouragements have had such happy Effects in the County of *Clare*.

IF *Ireland* had free Liberty of Trade, its natural good Situation, as well as mild Climate and fruitful Soil, would induce many Protestants from *France* and other Countries, at Enmity or attempted Rivalship with *England*, to become His Majesty's Subjects, and settle in *Ireland*.

Germany now harrassed by a destructive War, carried on with unprecedented Circumstances of Anger and Resentment, numbers of the Inhabitants reduced to Penury by its wanton Cruelties, will, it is to be supposed, turn from a Stagnation of Trade, and leave
Scenes

Scenes of Desolation, that a Century could not repair. Why may not *Ireland* invite and extend its Arms to receive those Victims of Ambition? The *Palatines*, who settled in the Counties of *Limerick* and *Tipperary*, were good Improvers of Land, and a useful Body of Men to them two Counties. I have heard Mr. *Oliver* say, who has a Set of them on his Estate, that they were remarkably industrious; they may be encouraged by Royal and National Bounty to come over, and be then employed in the coarse Branches of the Linen, for which Article *England* pays to Foreigners at least a Million and a Half Yearly. It is evident from the County of *Clare* Dowlass, to how great Perfection the coarse Linen may be brought to in *Ireland*. Plentifully supplied with fine Linens at *Bristol* and *Chester* Fairs, there is (as I have found in passing thro' *Chester* at Fair Time) a great unsatisfied Call for coarse Linens.

I HAVE

I HAVE been lately credibly informed, that upwards of Eighty Thousand Pounds Worth of *Irish* Linen was sold last Year more than any preceding Year ; and that this Increase was to be imputed to the Manufacture of a few Counties, who a little While ago were total Strangers to it.

To me it appears, that too great Encouragement can't be given for sowing of Hemp and Flax, for which no Soil is more proper than that of *Ireland*; it is the most (not to say only) truly beneficial Branch of our Commerce, I may call it the Support of the Kingdom, during the Restrictions (which I now hope are only temporary) of the Woollen Trade ; I mean that Prohibition against exporting Wool from *Ireland* to any other Nation but *England*, and to *England* only unmanufactured Wool and Bay-Yarn.

I SHALL attempt in this or a subsequent little Treatise, to demonstrate how the Woollen Trade might be put
on

on a better Footing for the Emolument of both *England* and *Ireland*

CONVINCED in my own Mind that the Interests of both Kingdoms are united, I only aim to check the Woollen Trade of *France*, and only wish, That 'till *Ireland* be encouraged to a full Extent of the Woollen Trade, the happy National Spirit for carrying on the Linen Manuacture, may be exerted in every County of the Kingdom.

DURING a late Residence in *England*, I had the Pleasure of finding all vulgar Prejudices towards *Ireland* quite banished, and have heard Men of distinguished Abilities, intimate how much it would be to the Advantage of the Mother-Country, if *Ireland* was rich and flourishing, as great Part of that Wealth would consequentially center in *England*.

THAT expert Woollen Manufacturers should in Times of Peace quit *Ireland*, where they have no Opportunities of exercising their Trade, and go
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to *France*, where they meet great Encouragement, is a double Loss to *England*, as *France* is thereby the better enabled to carry on a Manufacture she spares no Pains to promote, and is bringing it to such a Condition there, that they vainly hope to rival the *English* Woollen Trade in Foreign Markets.

PERHAPS the most effectual Way to recover this valuable Branch of Trade out of the Hands of our Enemies, would be to restore the Woollen Manufacture to *Ireland*, at least the coarse Branches of it.

THO' there is no Nation under the Sun that it is more necessary to bribe to their own Interest than the *Irish*, yet I will by no Means allow of the Imputation they lie under, of a confirmed Laziness, nor can I ever be brought to believe, that Idleness is a natural Disease to the *Irish*, as the Plague was said to be to the *Egyptians*.

WANT of Employment at Home obliges Numbers of the *Irish* to go into some foreign Service, and we at this Day see Generals of this Nation in the first Esteem, in most of the Courts of *Europe*.

THE Natives of *Ireland* in the *French* Service, have often distinguished themselves; when Prince *Eugene* had possessed himself of the City of *Cremona* by Surprise, and taken *Villeroy*, the *French* General, Prisoner in his Bed, General *Mahony* collected the *Irish* Battalions then in the *French* Service, and drove the Prince out of the Town.

ALSO at *Fontenoy*, the *Irish* Troops in the *French* Service, restored the Battle when their Principals were ready to give Way. Many Instances of this Kind, too disagreeable to enumerate, of Loss of Hands to our Trade, and Subjects to his Majesty. What so likely to prevent for the Future, as Encouragements

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ragements of Trade, and finding Employment for them at Home ?

LET the *Irish* be at first well encouraged, and then set to Work, I am confident they will not be found deficient either in Assiduity or Perseverance.

IN those Parts of *Ireland* that I have been in, I observed a great Scarcity of Timber for even common Uses, I fear it is too generally the Case throughout the Kingdom, and that what is necessary for Building, &c. is imported from Abroad.

To give more general and greater Encouragements for Planting, would be, as I imagine, an Object worth Consideration. We may then hope, in Time to be able to render some Assistance towards the *British* Navy, that Bulwark of our Liberties.

It is not adviseable to plant Trees upon barren Land, 'till it is properly cultivated : The Shapes of Trees may be greatly improved in their Youth, by taking off the strongest of the collateral Branches,

Branches, it will very much strengthen the upright or leading Shoot, the Timber will likewise be much the better for it, for if a large Branch be suffered to remain, it causes a Knot in the Timber if it keeps alive ; if it dies, it continues on further to decay, and the Wet passes thro' the Pores, and causes the Body of the Tree to decay ; but were either those or the growing Ones cut off about an Inch from the Body, the Rind would grow over it and preserve the Timber. The Part cut should be made extremely smooth, and quite perpendicular, otherwise the Wet will rest upon it, and enter the Body of the Tree.

WINTER is the properest Time to take off large Branches, for late in the Spring the Rind will part from the Wood, and make a greater Wound.

IT would be of great Advantage to the Plantations if there were Firrs upon the Boundaries, they would shelter the other Trees.

THE Landlord and Tenant ought to divide the Profits that would arise from the Plantations on the Farms; for tho' in Reality, the Tenant pays Rent for the Land, yet the Landlord must be at the Expence of planting. The Manner of cutting the Wood should be particularly specified in the Leases, and a large Penalty laid upon both Landlord and Tenant, if either should injure the others Property.

THE best Time for planting in bleak Situations, is late in the Spring.

THE westerly Winds, so frequent in this Kingdom, drive young Trees to lean to the opposite Point, and they generally have the greatest Number of strong Branches on that Side; some of the largest that grow near the Top ought to be taken off, it will not only lessen the Weight that was partly the Cause of the Trees leaning, but after that, the Branches on the other Side, and the leading one, will increase faster both in Bulk and Strength.

AN internal Improvement, as well as external Traffick, is necessary to render this Kingdom either wealthy in itself, or useful to the Mother Country. To be enabled to augment the Value of the Exports, beyond that of the Imports, is the Circumstance to be wished for.

To make the Linen Manufacture general in every County is the first Object; this will cause an additional Plenty of Money, and Money is the Sinews of Commerce as well as of War; we should then no more hear of Levelling Mobs, all would be contented and happy, when they advanced in Prosperity and experienced an Ease of Circumstances.

CAN there be conceived an Expedient to keep from a Transmigration abroad, a People who are distressed and miserable at Home.

A WANT of Trade would cause a total Depopulation in this Kingdom, while it peopled others with industri-
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ous Inhabitants, which is the Source of Wealth and of Power.

ON the other Hand, a Liberty of Trade would induce many to come and settle in *Ireland*, and bring their Substance and Families from Countries where they laboured under arbitrary Restrictions. If Trade is not encouraged in this, People will more and more take Refuge in other Countries.

NOR can the Landed Interest escape Injury, for the Want of Trade would cause a Scarcity of Money, and the Tenant will be less enabled to pay his Rent: Nay, on a Failure of People, the Produce of the Earth will hardly bring sufficient Support to the Farmer, and the Landlords will be then obliged to turn Farmers by taking their Lands into their own Management.

To increase the Money, to keep up the due Payments of the Rents, can be no otherwise done, than by the Increase of our Commerce.

IT

IT was an ingenious Computation of Mr. *Postlethwait's*, that the Term of Life that Men are found to enjoy the one with the other, from the Time of Marriage, to that of Death, is little more than twenty Years, which Period that learned Gentleman imagined one Marriage with another, did not produce above four Children, who live to Man's Estate.

IF a Man of a Thousand Pounds a Year, lays by one half annually for a Provision for his Children, this in twenty Years will be ten Thousand Pounds; I suppose it considerably more by being managed in the Interim to the best Advantage, it would be still a scanty Provision for the Son of a Man of a thousand Pounds a Year to subsist on without some Trade or Profession. It is not every Man's happy Lot to be blessed with Talents equal to the Law.

WITHOUT some promising Appearances, or strong Expectations of Preferment, the Expence more certain than their
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their being provided for afterwards, may deter many from qualifying their Children for the Church.

THE same Reasons of Prevention may in some Degree be applied to Physick and other Professions.

IN Time of Peace there will not be the Opportunity of displaying a Military Genius, nor will it be easy for Gentlemen to place their Sons in the Army.

I DEEM that Parent happy who perceives in his Sons a Dawning of Spirit equal to the Marine Service.

How must his Resolution gather Force by the illustrious Example of the Duke of York? While his Royal Highness with an intrepid Fortitude animated his Courage, with an indearing Affability excited his Zeal.

NOTWITHSTANDING this powerful Motive, how many who can't divest themselves of the Feelings of a Father, and who only consider the Hazard and Danger of a Naval Expedition,

IF Trade be languishing, the Children of many such will sink in the general Calamity. They will soon annihilate their Principal; debarred the most likely Method of improving their Money, and of raising new Families.

IF Men must retrench their Expence, that will also lessen the Consumption of every Thing, and of Consequence make so much less Circulation among the People: Surely this will occasion an Increase in the Number of the Poor, and it is as sure that where the Poor increase, the Profits on Trade will be more and more reduced through Losses and Want of Trade. The additional Number of indigent People must struggle hard to support themselves in that Share of Business which shall remain.

THE good Policy would be to make all Things so plentiful and cheap, that the People would become greater instead of less Consumers; this will, I should think, increase the Trade and Business among the People, in Proportion as they augment in Numbers.

It would be, in my Opinion, of very great Service to this Kingdom, if there was a large Fund established for lending out Money on low Interest to the industrious Poor.

As it is now, it is difficult for People of little Fortunes to gain Subsistence, whereby many become distressed, and the Number of Poor multiplied, and it is no Wonder that People are incapable of paying Rents, that Houses are emptied, and the Inhabitants flock to other Nations to gain Bread. Thus we lose our Manufacturers; other Kingdoms then increase in their Trade by our Impoverishment.

MANKIND naturally increase in Number; it ought to be provided for to have a proportionable Increase of Trade, otherwise the increased People will become indigent and distressed, as the Necessaries of Life must be growing dearer, and they less able to purchase them.

SIR

SIR *William Petty* computed that Mankind increased double in Three Hundred and Sixty Years.

ON the other Hand People will diminish if Trade declines ; or is it to be admired, that People should forsake a Kingdom, where they had no Means of getting a Livelihood.

To increase our Trade would make a People flourish, who now only make a Shift to live.

THE Means of a Livelihood would be hereby facilitated, and the Marriage State would be relieved from the great Difficulty it labours under, in Regard to making a Provision for Families.

MUTUAL Intercourses of Commerce is necessary for the Well-being of every Kingdom, reciprocally to take each other's Manufactures : This renders a Nation happy in itself, useful to their Sovereign, and formidable to their Enemies.

IT has however been always deemed right, to restrain any Branch of Com-

merce that lessens the Cash of the Kingdom; it is high Policy to put Duties, or even Prohibitions on such Articles, and totally to prohibit the Importation of all Articles of Luxury.

VERY erroneous is the Notion that such splendid Folly as is practised in *Dublin*, is of any Service to the Community.

I believe there is in no Kingdom a greater Inequality than in *Ireland*: One Class of great Property, who do, and are enabled to live excessively sumptuous. The second and more numerous Class hurting their Fortunes by the Imitation, and running in Debt. The Third in extreme Poverty.

I mean to be understood generally speaking, and hope there are many notable Exceptions.

BETWEEN these two Extremes, the Chasm seems too wide, the Opulent are imitated beyond all Limits, which begets a Luxury very detrimental to the Kingdom.

A PROPER middle State of People, which would be the natural Consequence of an encouraged Trade, would in great Measure check that general Diffusion of Luxury which otherwise will terminate in the Ruin of *Ireland*.

BESIDES being so destructive to Individuals, it is the Source of Depravity, for Vice and Poverty are too often, I fear connected.

I IMAGINE that the so general Luxury in *Ireland*, is not the Cause, but the Consequence of a Want of Trade.

IF the Circumstances of the People were amended, the Revenue would be daily augmenting, and the Affairs of Government carried on in a more easy and extensive Manner.

IT is a well known Maxim that People will increase, as Trade becomes relieved and extended.

SOME Enemy to *Ireland*, (perhaps one who eats the Bread of it) may say, that it would be better to want Hands, than to have a Number to spare, who
may

may become Vagabonds for want of Work.

HOWEVER idle the *Irish* may be, I am convinced they are not naturally criminal, and that no People would work more or better, if they were sufficiently encouraged: They will not want Industry, if they have encouraging Motives for it.

To give an effectual Liberty of Trade in *Ireland*, would (as I before hinted) infallibly draw many industrious (if not wealthy) People to come and settle in this Kingdom, and to bring their Families from arbitrary and oppressive Governments.

It would be then much easier to raise Men in *Ireland* for his Majesty's Service in Time of War.

WITH an Increase of Commerce, they would not only be enabled to purchase, but in Time to build many Ships of their own in *Ireland*, particularly for the *West-India* Trade; that Article would be necessarily followed by

by an Increase of Seamen, - that might prove a Nursery for His Majesty's Marine Service. It would also occasion an Addition of Wealth, a great Part of which would always center in *England*, from the constant Residence of many, and the occasional Resort of most People of any Fortune in *Ireland*.

I MEAN that *Ireland* should increase in Wealth by a Share of foreign Commerce, in Conjunction with *England*; and will it not be better for *England*, that *Ireland* grows Rich and powerful at the Expence of other Nations.

Ireland stands connected with *England* under the same Sovereign, Power, and Authority: Then why may not *Ireland* be encouraged to supplant *France* in the Woollen-Trade, as they could undersell them at Foreign Markets.

Is it not better that *Ireland* should possess a Share of Trade, than that foreign Nations should engross it? Thus would *Ireland* become opulent at the
Expence

Expence of *Great-Britain's* Enemies.

THE happy Circumstance would be for *Great-Britain* and *Ireland* to regulate their respective woollen Trades, so as not to interfere with each other, but with those foreign Nations that are striving to ruin them both.

LET them assist each other with their Productions and Manufactures, and unite against all rival trading Nations.

THEY imagine that the Lands of *England* is not yet brought to its ultimate Perfection.

THO' *Ireland* has been improved very much within those few Years, still a great Deal remains to be done by publick Encouragements.

IN *England* they had but little Notion of Agriculture even in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Many Improvements for the Benefit of the Landed Interest were owing to that wise Princess.

AND why may not *Ireland* now hope for Improvements in Tillage and Agriculture?
THE

THE Science of Husbandry been in my Opinion in its Infancy, ought to be promoted by publick Encouragement.

How shamefully is *Ireland* deficient in the Production of Timber ?

IT is something very strange that Gentlemen should be backward to plant Timber, a Circumstance that would be attended with increasing Pleasure to themselves, and Advantage to their Families.

SINCE they are not to be induced by a Regard for Posterity ; to enforce the Planting of Trees, let effectual Laws be made ; let them be duely executed.

LET every Tenant at the renewing of his Lease, be obliged to plant a certain Number of Trees at his own Expence.

THE *Dublin Society* gives Præmiums to those who plant the most ; to this Society *Ireland* is unspeakably indebted.

WITHOUT a national Encouragement, it is not possible that this Association of real Patriots can bring to the Point I aim at, the Planting of *Ireland*. This publick spirited Body deserves greater Support from Parliament.

I AM confident it would conduce much to the Service of this Kingdom, if the *Dublin Society* were to lay before the Parliament, their Sentiments on the Measures that would be necessary for having *Ireland* once more well planted: Some adequate Methods would then soon be found out.

WHAT great Benefits might accrue to a Kingdom by the united Endeavours of a Body, is easier conceived than described, it is not to be doubted but it would be attended with the most happy Effects; when we look back at the vast Advantages *France* received from the Attention and Application of one Man, I mean Monsieur *Colbert* in the Reign of *Lewis* the Fourteenth; it is well known how the *French* Trade
and

and Manufactures flourished at that Time by the Wisdom and Assiduity of *Colbert*.

Ferdinand the First, Great Duke of *Tuscany*, who was a very wise Prince, used to lend Sums of Money to his Subjects for the Purposes of Traffick.

WITH natural Advantages equal to *Holland* or *France*, suppose there were Companies formed for the establishing of Fisheries in *Ireland*.

THE fishing Trade would employ a Number of People, and enable us upon any Emergency, to furnish *England* with a great Supply of Sailors for the Royal Navy, on which, as I before intimated, our Security so much depends.

OUR common Enemies are raising their Maritime Power by Means of their Fisheries, then why shan't *Ireland* be encouraged to uphold all natural Advantages?

WITHOUT primary Encouragements, and Superintendance of the Government

ment, it will be very hard to nourish up any new Branch of Trade in *Ireland*.

THE Fisheries of *Holland* are too well known to be here mentioned as an Incitement to promote them in *Ireland*; the *Dutch* Herring Fishery alone, is valued at Three Millions Three Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year.

It would be fortunate for *Ireland* to have a Settlement of the industrious *Dutch* at *Galway*, and other Towns so well calculated for the fishing Trade.

How defective is that Nation who does not carry on so great a Trade as it is able to do? A Kingdom will be populous in proportion as the Inhabitants are able to subsist by their Labour. If their Labour does not afford them the Means of Subsistence, Experience in *Ireland* shews they will seek it in other Countries. The Legislature ought therefore to prevent that Evil by finding Employment for the People. On the other Hand the People can't
be

be said to enjoy a certain, or a happy State, if their Trade or Industry be cramped.

THE happy Policy of *Holland*, which invites Manufacturers from every Country ; would it not for many, for every Reason I may say, be more inducing for them to come and settle in *Ireland*, if they had the like Encouragements for Trade?

FRANCE to encourage the Establishment of Trade and new Manufactories, has often purchased at the publick Expence, the Engines or Materials for carrying them into Execution ; it did not stop there, but granted Prerogatives to the Undertakers, and advanced Funds for the Support.

IT was doubtless the great and good Design of our Gracious Sovereign, to improve and extend the Trade of *Ireland*, when his Majesty sent over the Earl of *Hallifax*.

OF this noble Lord, a distinguished Member of the *English* House of Commons

mons gave his Opinion, that it afforded him Pleasure to think (when that Bill which was depending, should be carried to the Upper-House, that there was a Peer there, who knew how to unravel any Difficulty that might occur in a point of Trade: He named my Lord *Hallifax*, all knew he meant him.

THE Work of improving the Trade of *Ireland*, seems to be reserved for His Majesty's Reign.

*Nunquam Libertas gratior exstat,
Quam sub Rege pio.*

IN *Holland* there is scarce a Servant in a Merchants Family, but has his small Adventure in his Master's Trade. Such is the happy Effect of Example.

I MADE some Intimation of the Fishing Trade; few Persons in *Ireland* singly could carry it on to any Purpose. What but the forming into a Company can make it useful or extensive.

A COMPANY with united Stocks, could afford all necessary Expences,
they

they would be enabled to sustain any Loss or Accident that might happen.

Venice, Florence, and many other Countries flourished by Means of this Company Trade.

IT is said the Hans Towns of *Germany* were the first Corporations of Trade : And, that in *England*, the first Patent for Trade was granted in the Reign of *Edward III.*

QUEEN *Elizabeth* confirmed the Charter of the *Russia* Company, which was just granted by *Philip* and *Mary*; and established the *East-India* Company.

THE *Turky* Company was also incorporated in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

MANY Examples that this Way of Company, is the most effectual for maintaining and increasing Trade.

IT would be the Means of employing our Poor, improving the Country, increasing the Number of Inhabitants, adding considerably to His Majesty's Revenue,

Revenue, and to the Power and Importance of *Great-Britain*.

THE establishing of Fisheries in *Ireland*, and assisting our Mother Country in their Fisheries upon their own Coasts and also at *Newfoundland*, (now so happily re-taken) would be as I imagine, of the highest Advantage to both Kingdoms; it would employ a considerable Number of Ships and breed up a great many able Seamen, and give Employment to Thousands in fitting out the Ships, and furnishing them with Necessaries.

WOULD it not also give Pleasure to *England* to be entirely supplied with Linen from *Ireland*, for which Manufacture such large Sums are annually remitted to Foreigners?

WOULD it not be eligible to employ the cheap Labour of *Ireland* in manufacturing Wool, provisionally to beat the *French* out of their Wollen-Trade.

WHATEVER Encouragements of Trade *Ireland* may receive by the Favour, by the Protection of *England*,
will

will be as I before hinted, Political as well as Natural, for a great Part of that additional Wealth must of Course, center in *England*.

WHEREAS whatever they give to Foreign Trade, little if any, is brought back to *England*, but mostly centers with Foreign Nations.

LET *Britain* and *Ireland* be as united in Affection and Commerce, as they are in Interest.

EVERY Nation from the Equinox to the very Poles, makes the most of its natural Advantages.

WHAT would *Ireland* have been at this Day, but for the accidental Coming over of the *French* Refugees, who laid the Foundation of the Linen Manufacture ?

How else could *Ireland* support after the great Quantities of Specie Gentlemen annually draw out of the Kingdom ?

THERE was a very moderate Computation (made by Mr. *Prior*, in the
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Year Seventeen Hundred and Twenty Nine) of the Money that was Yearly remitted out of *Ireland* to Absentees ; it amounted to Six Hundred and Twenty Seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety nine Pounds Three Shillings and a Penny.

OTHER incidental Expences in that Way, he brought to upwards of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds more : Most of the Gentlemen's Estates were undervalued in his List.

THE Pensions were then only Twenty three Thousand and Seventy Pounds Thirteen Shillings and One Penny.

IT is not my Wish or Design to alarm the Minds of any with the present State of the Kingdom in those Circumstances ; I only mean to infer, that the greatest Encouragements to Trade, are necessary to enable *Ireland* to keep its Head above Water, in Spite of those constant and wasteful Drains it labours under.

OTHERWISE the Want of Money in the Kingdom will throw a Damp upon
all

all Business, and the People remain devoted to Poverty for Want of Employment.

IT is much to be lamented that there is not a Mint under proper Regulations established in *Ireland*.

BESIDES the great Sums Yearly carried out of this Kingdom for Coals, (the Colliers taking very little with them but ready Money) it is also well known the frequent Necessity there is of exporting Specie, to answer the Balance of Trade, and Demands from abroad.

I WAS informed by a Merchant (of Worth and Veracity) of the City of *Bristol*, that a new Trade was formed by some in *Ireland* of sending over *Portugal* Money. Whilst the *Irish* weighed them with a scrupulous Exactness, they were as Bullion, worth more than they passed for.

To consider those and other Reasons, it is no Way surprizing why *Ireland*.

suffers so much for Want of Coin sufficient for circulating their Business.

THE Gentleman at *Bristol* from whom I had the above Account, like most of the eminent Traders of that City, disdaining the Thought of such unnatural Commerce, joined with me in highly censuring those Foes to *Ireland*, who, dead to all Principle, and lost to all Sense of National Good, could for a temporary Advantage, destroy their Country, and for a selfish View, sacrifice their Posterity.

WHEN the Kingdom becomes drained of its remaining Cash, surely must follow a Disability for carrying on Foreign or Domestick Commerce, an Incapacity for Tenants to pay their Rents, and also a total Failure of the Publick Establishment.

WHAT so probable to prevent those dreadful Appearances as the Permission of erecting a Mint? A Priviledge which every petty State enjoys.

THE

THE Want of Silver Coin is sensibly felt in *Ireland*, particularly in the Branches of the Linen Manufacture, where it is necessary to make small Payments. In the North I hear there is such a Difficulty frequently of getting Change, that they are obliged to give Six-Pence, and often more, for Silver for a Guinea.

I HAVE been told that at the buying of Linen Yarn, it has been observed that at a Fair or Market, a Guinea has been traced to have been changed five or six different Times at a Loss of Six-Pence each Time; it's Sale is in some Measure obstructed by the Scarcity of Silver, and the Linen is also rendered dearer to the Foreign Markets.

THE *Italians* and other Nations have contrived in some Measure, to remedy this Want of Money, by transferring Bills of Debt, They assign Credits of this Kind from one to another for large Amounts, while Funds deposited for Purposes of Trade, are the Security. It

IT was also a good deal owing to this Method, (as well as lending out Money before-mentioned) that the wise *Ferdinand* I. Great Duke of *Tuscany*, caused the Port of *Leghorn*, from a Poor little Town, to become one of the greatest trading Cities in *Europe*.

HAD *Ferdinand* governed the Commercial Interests of *Ireland*, he would not (in my Idea of him) have lowered the Value of foreign Coin; but would rather have encouraged the bringing in of Specie, by admitting it to pass at higher Rates.

THE *Dutch* used to furnish their Enemies with Gun-Powder for Money, which was the Weapon they found did the most Execution.

Spain made a strict Prohibition against the Exportation of any of their Treasure; their Pride and Laziness obliged them to break thro' it.

THE State of *Geneva* is small, and not very fertile, having little natural Wealth or Materials to employ the People

ple, yet an Industry and well-judged Policy, brought them to be considerable.

WHAT vast Wealth have the *Dutch* obtained by their Trade and Industry. *Holland*, a small Country, (perhaps not bigger than two *Irish* Counties) is a Storehouse for most quarters of the World.

THERE belongs to a little Town of *Holland*, more Sail of Shipping than to the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*.

DISAGREEABLE to reflect on the many Millions the Dutch have in the Funds of *England*, whilst their Herring Fishery still continues a Gold Mine to them. The *Dutch* with very few natural Advantages, by a Dint of Industry, have established an almost universal Trade.

IF they draw such Riches from their Merchandize, what a considerable Wealth might be brought into this Kingdom, by encouraging Multitudes of People, (who are at this Time uneasy under their present Circumstances

ces in several Parts of Europe) to come and reside in the happy Climate of *Ireland*, under the free Government of *Great-Britain*.

A CONSTITUTION abounding in every excellent Law for securing our Liberty and Property; nothing now wanting but to give greater Encouragements to our Manufactures and Commerce.

IT is therefore the Duty of every Individual to convey his Thoughts on this Occasion, to a Legislature so worthily filled as at present; and who, I am confident would lend their Time and Attention to Gentlemen who had any Thing to communicate tending to the Prosperity of *Ireland*.

IN *France* all infant Undertakings not only meet the Approbation of the Ministers of State, but if necessary, a Sum of Money to assist them.

THO' an Enemy to most of the *French* Customs, yet heartily wish to see this one more extensively adopted
to

to second the sanguine Attempts of the Parliament and *Dublin-Society*, for the Good of their Country.

QUEEN *Elizabeth* gave every publick Encouragement to all Improvements in Trade, or any national Project that was set on Foot during her long Reign.

MAY the present Reign be covered with more Years, with more Honour.

IT was formerly deemed in *France*, below the very Name of Gentleman, to become a Merchant or Trader.

IT was *Lewis XIV.* who cured them of that absurd Notion, by publishing an Edict, that it should not derogate from the Honour of any Nobleman or Gentleman to transact in those Affairs: He also shewed very particular Marks of Favour to such as distinguished their Genius for Trade and Merchandize.

THE like Encouragements have been shewn at *Piedmont* and other Principalities in *Italy*, where many of the Nobility have become concerned in the Silk Manufacture.

Alexander the Great, having the Advantages of Trade in View, built (after the Destruction of *Tyre*) the famous City of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*; by which Means the Goods of *India* were conveyed into the *Mediterranean*, and those of *Europe* to *India*; from this City his Successors in *Egypt* drew a prodigious Treasure.

IN the Roman Empire after their great Conquests, they found that the more certain Way of establishing themselves was by augmenting their Trade, wherein they succeeded so well, that the great Trade carried on between the *Indian* and *Mediterranean* Seas brought them in immense Treasure.

THE *Goths* and *Vandals* who overturned the Roman Empire, destroyed their Commerce.

THEN increased the Trade of the free Cities of *Venice*, *Genoa* and *Pisa*.

SOON after rose the Traffick of *Bru- ges*, where the Commodities of the North were lodged in Summer, and after

after transported into the *Mediterranean*.

THE Citizens of *Bruges* then became very rich, and grew above their Business; it verified the Proverb, Not minding the Business, the Business did not mind them; but was removed to *Antwerp*, and made that City so considerable and opulent, that she became the Mistress of *Europe* in Trade.

THE flourishing State of *Antwerp* continued 'till the Duke of *Alva's* Persecution drove away the People.

SOME went to *Holland*, which laid the Foundation of the Wealth and Trade of the *Dutch*.

MANY of them fled to *England*, and being encouraged by Queen *Elizabeth*, established the Woollen Manufacture.

IT is foreign to my Design in this Treatise to give a particular Account of those Changes in Commerce, I only mean to shew, that Trade will not long remain in any Place where it is treated with Coldness and Neglect, but

that it will flourish in those Governments which embrace and encourage it.

WHAT great Advantage it was to *England* that Queen *Elizabeth* encouraged the distressed *Walloons*, and other Artists to settle in that Kingdom. That wise Queen gave them many Privileges, and enabled them to carry on the Woollen and other Manufactures.

SHE had a Ministry sollicitous for the Well-being of Her Subjects, when they settled a Trade with the Grand Signior, and with the Czar of *Muscovy*, (before mentioned) opened a Trade to *India*, and begun Foreign Plantations.

AT the same Time that the Great *Elizabeth* was laying the Foundation of the Importance of *England*, *Henry IV.* of *France* was improving the Trade of that Kingdom, by settling the Silk, Linen and other Manufactures.

THOSE and other Trades, particularly Fisheries, were all established by Mon-

Monfieur *Colbert* under *Lewis* the Fourteenth, which enabled that Prince to maintain a very great Army during two long Wars, and to furround his Kingdom and Frontiers with very strong Fortreffes. This was computed to be done at an Expence three Times as large as ever that Kingdom was capable of fuftraining before.

THUS it is evident, that Trade is the Basis of Power as well as of Riches to all Nations.

WHILE *Lewis* was making *France* confiderable by its Trade, the Duke of *Savoy*, whose Territory was fmall, yet by encouraging his Subjects in the Cultivation of Silk, improved his Revenues fo much, that he was able to maintain an Army of Thirty Thousand Men with more Eafe to his Subjects, than he could before keep Ten Thousand.

BUT all was far furpaffed by *Peter* the Great of *Ruffia*, who left the Parade and State of Royalty, and travelled like

like a private Gentleman thro' a good Part of *Europe*, to pry into the Arts and Industry practised by the more civilized Nations for the gaining of Riches and Power.

Peter at that Time a great and absolute Prince, condescended so far as to turn Mechanick, and work at the Shipbuilding Trade, that he may be able effectually to carry that Trade to *Russia*: He also spared no Cost to bring back with him Artizans of every kind to improve his unpolished People, and set them upon gaining Riches by Trade, which he found was the chief Source of Wealth and Power in all Countries he passed through

To what a Height will Trade arrive, when encouraged and protected by the Sovereign.

THE Trade of *England* was much in the same State from the Time of *William* the Conqueror to the Accession of Queen *Elizabeth*. It consisted chiefly in exporting some few Productions

ons, sufficient to purchase what Foreign Commodities they wanted.

SIR *Walter Rawleigh* and others, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, discovered the Plantations; 'twas then the Sugar and Tobacco Trade was first established in *England*.

HER Successor King *James I.* did not concern himself much about Trade; he had, however, a Scheme of planting Mulberry Trees and raising Silk, but it came to nothing.

THO' the same Design in *France* (by the Attention of *Henry IV.*) succeeded to the immense Profit of that Kingdom.

KING *Charles I.* quite unacquainted with Trade, and easily led, gave Leave to the *French* to fish upon the Banks of *Newfoundland*.

I DON'T here consider *Oliver Cromwell* as a Usurper, nor condemn him in a political Light, nor applaud him, who from a private Country Gentleman, became the Terror of Europe; I only
view

view him now in a Point relative to Trade. One may condemn the Man, but must approve the Act of Navigation, the beating the *Dutch*, and obliging them to pay large Sums for the Violences exercised upon the *English* at *Amboyna*, and the noble Acquisition of *Jamaica*.

THE easy Temper of King *Charles II.* still allowed the *French* to fish upon the Banks of *Newfoundland*.

It was said that King *James II.* shewed great Uneasiness upon that Occasion, but it does not appear that any Thing was done to put a final Stop to it.

KING *William* was very ready to hear any Applications that were made him for the improving of Trade, or the establishing Manufactories. He prohibited several *French* Commodities, and gave Encouragement for erecting Manufactories of Lutestring, Alamo, and other Articles, for which *France* used to receive above Four Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year. In
this

this Reign the Glass Manufacture was established, before supplied from *France*. Also, were set on Foot, the Manufactures of Copper and Brasses, Hats, and Paper.

It is demonstrable from those few Instances, how Trade flourished when supported and encouraged by a Royal Munificence.

It is said, the present Empress of *Russia* is very attentive to a College established for the Purposes of Trade, and is making an Attempt to open a Trade over the *Caspian Sea* to *Persia*.

WHEN *Peter* the Great came to the Empire of *Russia*, not one Ship of Force, now as I am informed, from Sixty to Eighty Sail of Capital Ships, and in all about three Hundred. Thus the naturally wise *Peter*, civilized an almost barbarous Nation.

It is not to be doubted, but that Encouragements of Trade in *Ireland*, would render useful the great Number

of idle vagrant Persons, who are now a Pest and Nufance to the Kingdom.

THE *Dutch* have brought their Poor under fuch Regulations, that there is fcarcely a Beggar to be feen in the whole United Provinces : They find Employment not only for the Robuft and Strong, but alfo for the Weakly, and even for Children ; and wifely take all imaginable Care, to have every Material for carrying on the different Manufactures as low as poffible.

Flanders and *Hambourg*, purfue the fame Measures for fuppreffing Idlenefs and Beggary.

QUEEN *Elizabeth* made good Laws for reftaining Vagrants, fturdy Beggars, and all loofe, idle, diforderly People, by erecting Workhoufes in moft of the Counties of *England*, to keep them to hard Labour. It is, however, faid, that the Laws in Force, are not fufficiently effectual for that Purpofe.

THE Magiftrates of *Bristol*, have that City under fuch excellent Regulations,

lations, that foreign Beggars dare not appear there: Nor are they troubled with idle People, or obnoxious Sights, so common in most of the Towns in *Ireland*.

WHENEVER they are observed at *Bristol* to be lurking in the Streets, if able, they are sent to the Workhouses, if Objects, they are by publick Charities kept from shewing in the Streets any nauseous Defect, or inveterate Disease.

THE Quakers Workhouse in *London*, is a Species of the right Charity; the poor Orphans amongst them, as well as the Children of such who are not able to subsist them, are there taught to Read and Write certain Hours of the Day; and at other Times are put to spin, or to learn some other Manufacture.

As the Charter-Schools in *Ireland*, provide for the Children, I think it a Measure useful, as well as charitable, that Hospitals should be built in proper Parts of the Kingdom, for the Reception of the aged and infirm Poor,

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who

who were unable to do any Kind of Work: It would also prevent the pernicious Impressions pregnant Women frequently receive at beholding those Objects of Terror who ply the Streets.

THOSE Hospitals may be built at the National Expence, and supported by the annual publick Collections, and an additional Charge to the Rates of every Parish.

DOUBTLESS the Poor will be very numerous in this Country, till a sufficient Check is given to the general Luxury and Idleness, the natural bad Consequence of a Want of Trade.

IT is an Anxiety for the Welfare of *Ireland*, and not a Love of finding Fault, which obliges me to point to those melancholy Truths.

VERY different is the Case of *Ireland* from that of *Spain*, where a Plenty of Money renders them idle, enabling them to purchase what they want from Foreigners, without any Labour or Industry of their own.

IT

It may be said Industry and Labour are far better than Money, and that they would be soon able to procure it, I allow it; certain at the same Time that Industry stands frequently in Need to be quickened, and that Money is very necessary for that Purpose.

It would be otherwise impossible to carry on new Manufactures, or to extend the old Ones.

WHEREAS on the other Hand a greater Plenty of Money would enable the already Rich to spend more, and the Merchant and Manufacturer carry on a greater Trade.

WHAT makes *England* so eminently considerable? But that its Artisans and common People are richer and easier in their Circumstances, than those of any other Nation in the World.

THIS never can be the Case with *Ireland*, whilst jobbing and publick monopolizing Systems are connived at.

BEFORE I finish I shall lay open some few of the many Schemes adopted

ed in this Kingdom, with the sole Intent of procuring vast Riches to some Individuals, by grinding the Faces of the Poor, and rendering the labouring People compleatly miserable.

AND shall endeavour to propose to our landed Interest the happy Circumstance of a thriving Yeomanry.

A SUBSTANTIAL Yeomanry can never be established in this Kingdom, whilst the Landlords raise their Rents in Proportion to their Luxury: To this in great Measure is owing the Arrears of Rent so frequently complained of.

I SHOULD be happy in the Thought that it would ever be applicable to *Ireland*, the Remark of Mr. *Law* relative to *Holland*, that Gentleman (who was afterwards Comptroller of the Finances in *France*) speaking of the *Dutch* says, that there is no Country in *Christendom* where the Rich are more frugal, the middling and industrious Sort of People live better, or the Poor any thing near so well.

THE

THE *Dutch* remain a notable Instance of happy Management and Oeconomy, to be honoured for their Spirit for Trade and Industry, to be detested as a faithless Nation, never to be forgot, that even whilst the *Eng'ish* were fighting for them at their very Doors, King *James* I. having sent over four Regiments of Fifteen Hundred Men in each, under the Command of the Earls of *Oxford*, *Southampton* and *Essex*, and Lord *Willoughby*, to assist the ungrateful *Dutch*, at the same Time that they were executing most horrid and savage Tortures upon the *Eng'ish* at *Amboyna*.

It may be said I need not go so far back as the Reign of the First *James*, for Examples of their Treachery and base Ingratitude; their late underhand Dealings are too well known to mention.

THE many laudable Customs of *Holland* I could heartily wish to see adopted in *Ireland*, as also their remarkable

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markable Care in providing for their Poor ; they have many good Laws for that Purpose, I shall mention one, which is, that no Testament made there shall be valid, unless there is something left to the Poor : Nobody can complain of this as a Hardship, for if the richest Man leaves only the Value of a Shilling, his Will is good ; this Law however has been of great Service to the Poor, as it puts People in Mind of them, who otherwise would never think of them, some of which out of a Principle of Charity, others perhaps prompted by their Vanity, or some other Motive, have left very considerable Sums.

I CONCEIVE that a Board of Trade to be established in *Ireland* with proportionable Power and Means, would be a likely Method of putting this Kingdom upon a solid and steady Foot of future Improvement.

To consist of Men of Integrity and good Morals, and whose Fortunes would put them above any mercenary Temptation.

ALSO

ALSO to have it a fixed Rule, that neither the President, nor any Member of the Board, should accept or hold any Place of Profit or Trust, nor receive any Pension, Gift or Honour from the Crown, nor any elective Office or Dependence whatsoever on the People, (a Seat in Parliament excepted) but to have this Board utterly impartial and independent, that their Time and Thoughts may be wholly employed and taken up with the Purposes of Trade.

A SALARY of Fifteen Hundred a Year for the President, and a Thousand a Year for six other Members, would compensate for the above Restrictions, as it is to be presumed that innate Pleasure which always attends doing benevolent Duties, and a National Consideration, would be a sufficient Reward.

THEY must be necessarily entrusted with a large Fund for immediate Encouragements ; and they must be accountable from Time to Time to his Majesty,

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and

and the Houses of Peers and Commons of this Kingdom, for their Receipts, Payments and all other Proceedings; wherein if they or any of them shall be found guilty of wilful Injustice, Fraud or apparent Breach of Trust, or of wilful imbezzling, or misapplying any Part of the Money or national Fund intrusted with them; that the Offender or Offenders therein may forfeit triple the Sum or Sums so misapplied, and become for ever after incapable of prosecuting any Suit of Law, of being Guardian to any Child, or an Executor or Administrator, or to receive any Legacy or Gift, or to make any Disposition, Last Will or Testament, and to be for ever rendered incapable of holding any Office, or Place of Trust or Profit in this Kingdom.

AND also, that the President and Members of the Board of Trade, before they enter upon their respective Trusts, may be obliged to take a solemn Oath for the just, diligent and faithful Discharge

charge of their respective Duties and Trusts.

THAT all Gifts and Charities already given, or to be given and appropriated to the Poor, or for charitable Uses, be received, supervised, ordered and applied by the Board of Trade.

THAT the Board of Trade may be empowered to purchase and build Work-Houses; and likewise to purchase and procure all other Means and Materials for employing and maintaining the Poor, and for encouraging, promoting and increasing the Manufactories and Fisheries of *Ireland*.; also to build Granaries for Corn in all such Places of this Kingdom, as the Board shall judge necessary, so to buy up Corn, and after from Time to Time to keep it at a moderate Price, so as that the Poor in particular may not be imposed upon nor oppressed, nor the Nation in general any more experience the Miseries of Scarcity, or a precarious Living, liable to Accidents of Wind and Weather.

THAT the Board of Trade may also be impowered to correct and repress Nufances, to erect, regulate and repair High-Ways, Streets, Bridges, Harbours, Docks, and all Publick Works and Conveniences whatsoever.

THAT all designed Cheating and Fraud may be tried and determined by the Board of Trade, and by them to be punished as Theft; on the other Hand, if upon legal Demand, a Debtor shall faithfully deliver all Effects, such Debtor may, by the Board of Trade, be from thence-forward discharged from Imprisonment or other Personal Confinement.

THAT the Board of Trade may likewise have Power to seize and compel all such able Persons as shall be found begging, and all Sorts of Vagabonds and idle Persons to work at Publick Works, or to be otherwise employed by Sea or by Land at the Discretion of the said Board of Trade.

THAT

THAT the Board of Trade may be also impowered to punish all Frauds in the making up or vending the Growths, Manufactures, or Fishings of this Kingdom.

THIS Board of Trade under proper Regulations, (of which I have presumed here only to give a Sketch,) would be in my humble Opinion the most probable Way of rooting out Beggary, a false Pride and Sloth, entirely from *Ireland*; and that his Majesty's Revenue would in Time receive very great Advantages from this Institution.

Ireland then would not feel so sensibly the Demands of Gentlemen abroad, nor the idle Vanities and Taste for Foreign Luxuries of those at Home.

How many Poor might a Gentleman have the Pleasure of supporting, how many industriously disposed People assist at much less Expence than one Winter's rioting in *Dublin*?

DID he reside mostly upon his Estate, what a Delight must it be (not
to

to say Interest) to have his Tenants thriving, and People about him employed in improving his Lands, raising Plantations, building Houses, and in the several Branches of the Linen and other Manufactures.

IT is surprizing that there is not a greater Attention shewn to the High Roads of this Kingdom; with a very unequal Distribution of the publick Money to particular Roads, there is in general to the Turnpike Roads, a most shameful Job or Neglect. What is every Body's Business, is generally deemed No-Body's, and so the Publick continue to be imposed on.

THE *Romans* did not think it below their Dignity to attend to their Roads: That great People carried on many Roads, whose Remains are to this Day the Admiration of the Curious. The *Via Appia* is well known to Travellers, which was carried on by a Citizen of *Rome* at an immense Expence.

IN other Countries there are publick Officers appointed to inspect the Roads, and to enforce the Repair of them: In *Ireland*, the Attendance of Gentlemen of Property would be more effectual, and more consistent with the Liberty of our happy Constitution.

I HAVE often wished, that there were Methods of Punishment, which might still be attended with Use to the Community. Suppose according to the Offence, and the Character of the Offender, that so for a proportionable Time they were obliged to work on the High Roads, with a Chain to their Feet, and otherwise secured from any Escape. In Cases of Felony, to be obliged to work under severe Restrictions for Life, would also be attended with a more permanent and affecting Example, than that of Hanging, which is no sooner over than forgot.

I FORESEE that Objections will be made to this, and probably to the other Proposals; for besides the Difficulties
which

which attend the carrying into Execution any new Scheme, there are Tem-pers too common, who from a Spirit of Opposition, are disposed to thwart and resist what another has suggested or recommended, let it be ever so advantageous to the King and People.

SOME may be ready to disapprove, because it was not originally their own Plan and Conception: Others may oppose from an unhappy Disposition of cavilling, that would sacrifice the Service of their Sovereign and the Common Good, to the Indulgence of Passion, and private Views.

I FLATTER myself, however, that the far greater Number will join with me, in wishing to discourage as much as possible, the Importation of all Articles not absolutely necessary, and to leave the Gates wide open to let our own Manufactures go abroad, which would be the certain Introduction of Riches and Industry into the Kingdom.

VERY

VERY political was the Edict of *Lewis XIV.* laying a very high Duty upon all Cloths imported into his Kingdom, while those manufactured there were permitted to be exported Duty free.

OUGHT not every Part of his Majesty's Dominions be made of real Use to every other, and of Support to the Whole : This is to be done by a general Liberty of Commerce, which would open more Channels for the Entrance of Wealth that would diffuse through the Community, and insensibly find its Way to the Seat of Government.

THOUGH the *Spaniards* are Lords of *Mexico* and *Peru*, where Gold and Silver are found in great Plenty, yet they themselves have a much less Share of both than other Nations ; which plainly shews that Commerce is more effectual to enrich a State than Mines of Gold.

WELL-JUDGED was the Encouragement the Government of *France* gave

to the Manufactories of *Languedoc*, they settled a Præmium for every Piece of fine Cloth that they should manufacture and send abroad.

Holland and *Genoa*, though barren of Silk, good Wool and dying Materials, yet by Management and Industry, considerable Manufactories of those Articles flourished there.

By the natural Means which the Situation of *Ireland* renders practicable, there would not only be prevented the Extraction of a vast Deal of Specie, but a Liberty of Commerce would bring a considerable Quantity of Wealth from Foreign Countries.

As the Kingdom by an Increase of Trade would be rendered more Populous, consequently would follow an Augmentation of the Revenue, and a better Cultivation and Produce from our Lands.

To encourage the Trade and Manufactures of a Country, is sowing the Seeds that will certainly produce an
Increase

Increase of Subjects, Riches and Strength to a State, as also Ease and Happiness to the People.

IT is our Duty to be always vigilant in supporting and easing by all possible Means the middle Class of People, it is their Labour, Commerce and Tribute that enriches a King and His Kingdom.

WHEN the common People are not oppressed, they will be the more encouraged to marry, be better fed and cloathed, their Children will be brought up to Industry, and better educated, and they be more attentive to their Business.

THE Emperor *Adrian* said that he would rather see the Empire full of People than of Riches.

IN my Opinion they go together, and that Monarch who has a great Number of Subjects, at the same Time possesses proportionable Strength and Riches.

WE read in *Solomon's* Proverbs, that in the Multitude of People is the King's Honour.

THE *Polanders* when they elected *Henry* Duke of *Anjou* for their King, made it a Condition, that he should bring with him Families of Artificers.

Aristotle said, that the greatest Treasure a King possesses are his People, when they are well taken Care of.

IN like Manner the Emperor *Justinian* declared, that the Kingdom and Treasury of an Emperor or King, was then rich and abounding, when his Subjects are numerous, and given to Agriculture and Industry.

TAXES ought not to be laid upon the Necessaries of Life, but on Things that serve for Luxury, Curiosity, Ornament and Pomp, so that whenever Excess is chastised, the greatest Burden falls upon the Rich and Powerful, while Labourers and Mechanicks (which are a Branch of the Commonwealth it is most our Interest to support) are relieved

ed and made easy. It is in some Measure to reform, to render Luxuries expensive.

WHAT a heavy Tax upon *England* is the Taste for *French* Fashions; in *Lewis* the XIV's Time it was computed that this infatuated Folly cost *England* upwards of Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year? Had there been an exact Calculation made for some late Years, I am afraid it would have amounted to a great deal more.

LET us look back on those great Men who lived in the Ages of Virtue and Frugality, and we must blush to consider the Luxurious State of the present Times.

How much more Satisfactory would it be, to pursue the true Interest of the Kingdom, without Regard to the Enemies one may create, or any Risks they may run on that Account, at the same Time that we endeavour to discharge what we owe to our Country, we may be enabled to fulfil all Obligations to Posterity.

Dyonisius

Dionysius of *Halicarnassus* in his Sixteenth Book, says, that Mankind easily acquire a Knowledge of what it is their Interest to learn; if so it only remains to convince them, and then to encourage their Attempts.

LET the Exports be properly supported: It was a Maxim of *Cato's*, that the Master of a Family ought to be a Seller, and not a Buyer. Just so the happy State of a Kingdom depends on its selling much, and buying little, or at least upon selling more than is bought. He that is constantly buying more than he sells, let him be a second *Cræsus*, must at Length be reduced, his Stock diminishing in Proportion to the over Ballance of Goods bought in.

IT may be apprehended that there will be found a Reduction of the Revenue by a Diminution of the Duties upon Imports, but the other Branches of the Revenue would receive an Augmentation which would make ample Amends, in Proportion as the Trade of
the

the Kingdom, and the Number of its Inhabitants increafe.

A LIBERTY of Commerce would shake off the imputed Indolence of this Nation, and I am convinced would shew the People to be as Active and Ingenious, as any in Europe.

THE more speedily to render this Kingdom of Assistance to *Great-Britain*, would be to have Academies established under the Direction of able Engineers, to instruct Youth in the Art of Navigation, Fortification, and all the Branches of the Mathematicks, which have any Reference to War, either by Sea or Land, not omitting the Architecture and Building of Ships.

UNDER the Government of the first Line of the French Kings, who reigned from the Year 418, down to 751, *France* was without any Trade, their Princes regarding only Conquests, were more attentive to the Profession of Arms, than to enrich the Kingdom by Traffick.

Charles

Charles the Great, the second Prince of the second Line, desirous of having Commerce flourish, created an Office of King of the Merchants, with an Inspection and Superintendance over all Persons of that Denomination, whose Jurisdiction was exercised by Deputies in every Province and City of Note. The Great Chamberlain, one of the first Officers of the Crown, (and who had already the Jurisdiction of Arts and Manufactories) was appointed in Lieu of King of the Merchants, by *Francis I.* in 1544.

Baldwin the Young, Earl of *Flanders*, contributed vastly to the Improvement of the Trade of his Subjects by means of free Fairs, which drew thither all his Neighbours to supply themselves with Merchandize, particularly Cloths and Linens, because they paid no Duty at their going out of the Country.

THE Successors of *Baldwin*, laying many Duties upon the Fabricks of the *Flemings*, caused great Numbers of Weavers

Weavers in the Woollen Manufactories to raise cruel Seditions at *Ghent*, in the Year 1301; many then went off to several Parts of *Brabant*.

THE Dukes of *Brabant*, not knowing how to take Advantage of the Errors of the *Flemings*, fell into the same Mistakes a few Years after, and laid several heavy Taxes upon the Manufactures: This also raised Seditions in several Parts of *Brabant*, particularly in *Louvain*, where the Weavers killed several of the Magistrates, and afterwards, to escape Punishment, fled into *England* and *Holland*. The *English* before that Time, sold their Wool to the *Flemings*, and received Cloth in Payment for it. The *English* and *Dutch* wisely avoided laying any Taxes upon those important Manufactories.

Amsterdam, whose District was not only small, but also barren, no Way considerable either for its Wealth or Number of Inhabitants, yet by encouraging her Manufactories, Trade and

M Navigation,

Navigation, is now one of the Richest and most Populous Cities in Europe. *Holland* employs in the *East-India* Trade alone, above an Hundred and Fifty Ships.

By a free Trade, and the Help of Manufactories well supported in *Ireland*, we may detain, not only a great Deal of our own Money at Home, but may be enabled to draw a large Quantity from Abroad and keep it.

THE Belief certain Persons are possessed of, that by Means of Bills of Exchange, the Drawing out of our Money is to be prevented, is a mistaken Notion, for this is only an Expedient to save the Trouble of conveying Money to the Places where it is necessary; but then such Correspondents as those Bills are drawn on, must be made whole at last, either in Merchandize or Specie; and as the Exports of this Kingdom are not sufficient to answer the Ballance of Trade, it is therefore a certain Consequence,

quence, that Specie must be exported to make up the Difference.

IF *Ireland* should be viewed in a just Light, and made a proper and natural Use of, its Commerce would then extend, and a great Addition be thereby made to the Power and Wealth of *England*, who may then have Docks on the West of this Island, and Fleets there ready in a Moment for any Expedition: It would then be a very essential Measure, that all Provisions and Necessaries for Navigation, be kept at as low a Rate as possible. *Lewis XIV.* granted a Million of Livres yearly, as an Aid to Purposes of this Kind.

WHILST the Annals of *England* last, the happy Reign of King *GEORGE III.* must cut the greatest Figure in Military Glory; may it be also remarkable for an honourable and Permanent Peace, followed by an Increase of Commerce to his Kingdoms and their Dependancies, and that our PATRIOT KING will bestow Priviledges on this Kingdom,

dom, every Way intitled to His most Gracious Countenance and Protection.

Alexander subdued all from the Hellespont to *India*, built Towns and established Colonies for Motives of Traffick and civil Intercourse.

THERE is no Maxim more indisputable than that the Marine of any Nation depends on the flourishing State of its Commerce, for it is always found in every Maritime State, that as its Trade increases or declines, in the same Proportion its Naval Power is sure to dwindle or get Strength. Before the Establishment of the *French* Fisheries, and before her Trade to the Sugar Islands became considerable, her Marine was so contemptible, that she could scarce be reckoned a Maritime Power; but since her Trade has extended itself, she was imperceptibly adding to a formidable Fleet, 'till the unparalleled Valour and Activity of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Navy, feelingly convinced *France*, how vain
was

was their Attempt to eope at Sea with the superior Force of *Britain*.

As the Prosperity of *Ireland* depends so much on the Linen Manufacture; to make it more general throughout the Kingdom, I shall beg Leave to propose a Regulation: The Appointment of Trustees for each Province being equal in Number, it is something odd that so few Gentlemen of the Provinces of *Munster* and *Connaught* have the Honour of sitting at the Linen Board. Tho' the present Members who compose that honourable Society, are equal to any Trust, and I am confident are every Way attentive to the Well-conducting and improving the Linen Manufacture, yet it is impossible they can be equally informed, as if there was a general Representation of the whole Kingdom, by having two Trustees regularly nominated for the respective Business of each County.

THERE are in every Nation a Number of Persons who love their Country.

I have

I have such Confidence in the general Candour and good Sense of my Countrymen, as to be firmly persuaded that they would applaud any Measures that could be pursued for promoting Trade and Manufactures, and for extirpating all Kind of idle Luxury, the sure (however slow) Bane of any Kingdom.

THE Presumption that a Liberty of Trade should take Place in *Ireland*, ought not to appear strange to any one, when they consider, that every Monarchy, Republick or State, (though not so happily prepared for it as we are) has every Encouragement and Support given them for Foreign Commerce and Internal Improvement.

END of PART the FIRST.

